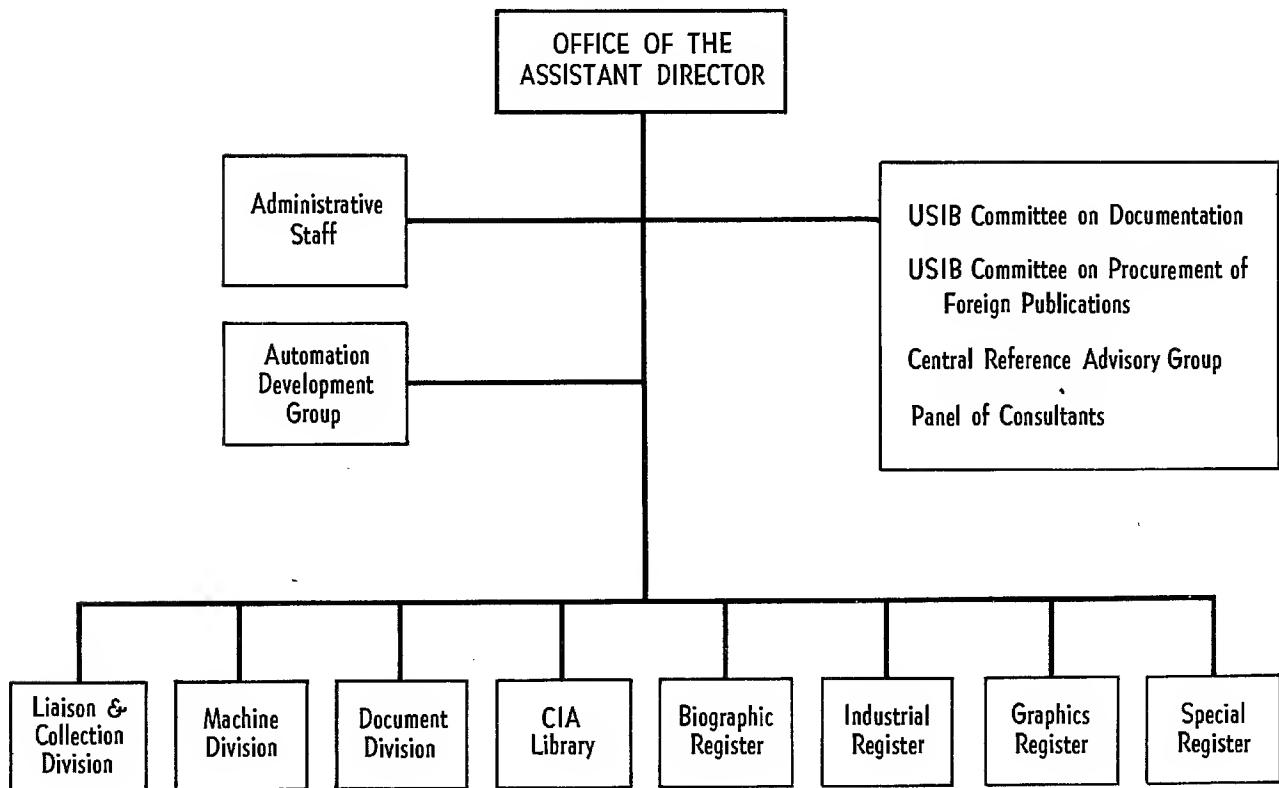


TAB "A"

ORGANIZATION CHART OFFICE OF CENTRAL REFERENCE



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
CIA LIBRARY
INTELLOFAX SYSTEM

WHAT IT IS —

A catalog of machine index cards providing access to the subject matter of foreign information reports and finished intelligence produced by CIA and other members of the intelligence community. Books and motion picture films acquired by CIA are also cataloged under this system.

The numerical framework for the indexing of documents, books, and films is provided in CIA's *Intelligence Subject Code*, e.g.

- 750 Commerce, Communications, and Transportation
- 751 Foreign Trade
- 752 Domestic Trade
- 753 Communications Service
- 754 Highway Transportation
- 755 Railway Transportation
- 756 Water Transportation
- 757 Air Transportation

IBM machines and other special equipment developed by CIA are used to produce *Intellofax Tapes* (illus. p. 3). These are strips of paper which show the titles and document control numbers of all reports held by the CIA Library which deal with any given subject in any given area.

A system in effect since September, 1954, provides for filming and viewer or print service on the microfilm copy of IAC information report series. (Information reports received prior to September, 1954, are maintained by CIA Library in original form.)

WHAT IT CAN DO —

Provide lists of document references according to requester's specifications by:

a) Subject	e.g. Commercial Airfields —	757.4
b) Area	e.g. Lebanon	— 12K
c) Source	e.g. Air	
d) Security Classification	e.g. All or any specific classification	
e) Date of Publication	e.g. 1952 to date	

Finished and basic intelligence studies can be segregated from information reports. Books and motion picture films are listed separately.

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Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Selected Questions Posed to the CIA
Reference Staff and Selected
Reference Aids Produced

Information-Type Questions:

1. What percentage of Chinese cotton production goes into padding for clothing and bedding?
2. Provide a legislative history of so-called Soviet common-law marriage and the present status of common-law marriage in the U.S.
3. Find the type and amount of explosive used, and the number of cubic yards of rock moved in the largest non-nuclear blast.
4. Identify a collection of newspaper articles written by Karl Marx which were published after his death by his daughter; determine if copies of this book have been stolen from all libraries in the U.S. by Russian spies as claimed in an article in the Washington Daily News.
5. Give the beginning date of Ramadan for the next ten years.
6. Provide revisionist quotations on democratic centralism, humanistic socialism, and the guiding role of the CPSU.
7. What are the names of Khrushchev's sons-in-law?
8. What was the name of a newspaper published by Julius Caesar?
9. Who was the "man on horseback"?
10. Where did Pandora live?

Literature Search-Type Questions:

1. All available information on North Korean Civil Aviation.
2. All information on missile hardware and installations.
3. All information on the Volga-Don Canal.

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

TAB "C"

- 2 -

Published Reference Aids:

1. IAC Union List of Intelligence Serial Publications.
2. Intelligence Publications Index.
3. Monthly Index of Russian Accessions (published by the Library of Congress).



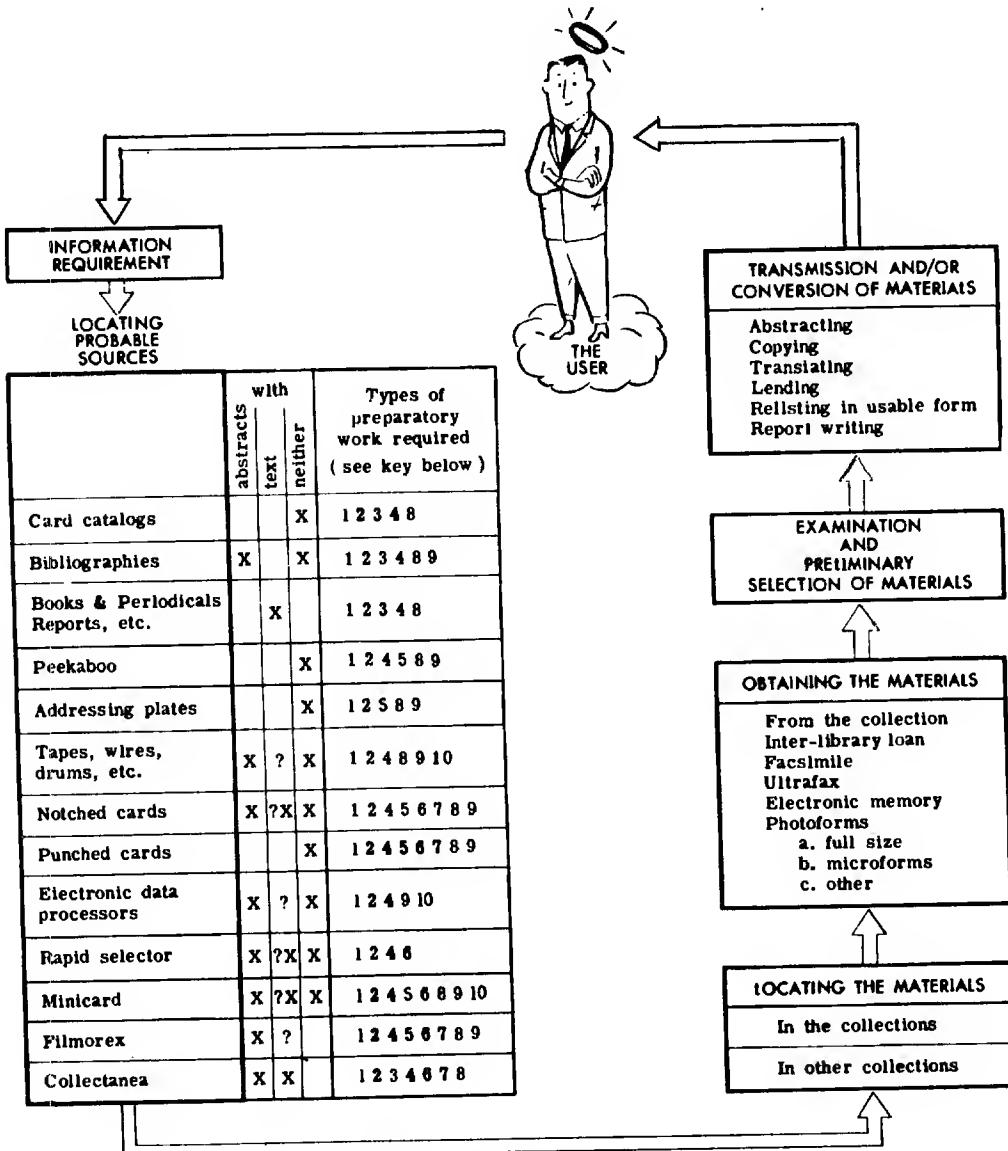
25X1

5. Bibliography of Middle East: Economics, Geography, History and Politics, with Special Section on Iraq.
6. Observed Radio Frequency Usage.
7. Calendar of Projected International Conferences.
8. Index to Reports on Rail Routes Traveled in the USSR.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

TAB "D"

Complete Cycle Information Service



Key to the types of preparatory work that may be required

1. Building the collection
2. Descriptive and subject cataloging and indexing
3. Compilation
4. Reproduction and typing
5. Punching, notching, embossing and/or tabbing
6. Photographing and photo-processing
7. Clipping and mounting
8. Manual filing
9. Machine filing
10. Preparation of programming instructions

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

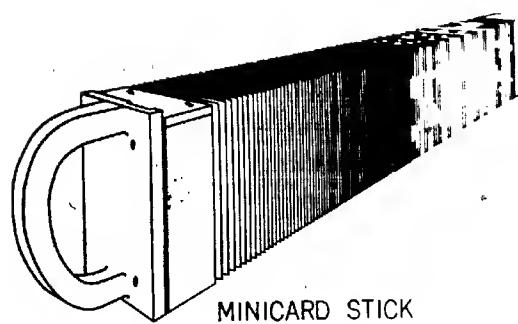
TAB "E"

MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

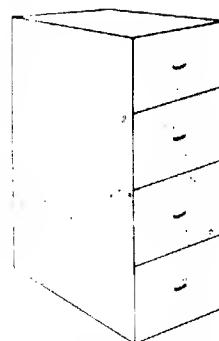
Both Air Intelligence and CIA are testing a system developed by Eastman Kodak known as MINICARD. This system in essence substitutes a 16 x 32 mm film strip for present CIA system which uses the IBM punched index card and the corresponding hard copy or film in the document storage file. MINICARD document images are read electronically not mechanically as IBM cards are. The characteristics of MINICARD make possible a reduction of space requirements by a factor of 4, and an increase in speed of handling by a factor of 2. The new system is capable of a level of information manipulation and a degree of coding sophistication which gives promise of radically augmenting the contribution of the information fragment to the solution of reference problems requiring a search of the literature. And, contrary to present practice, the integrity of the file is maintained at all times.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

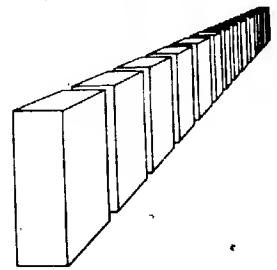
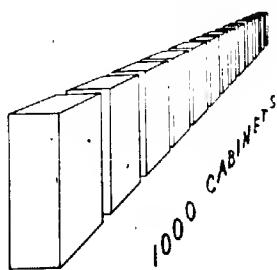
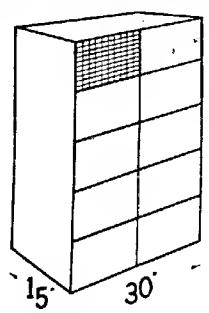
STORAGE



EQUIVALENT TO
ONE FILE HARD
COPY DOCUMENTS



ONE FILE MINICARD STICKS EQUIVALENT TO ONE MILLION DOCUMENTS AND FOUR MILLION TABULATING CARDS



Russian Version

Изучены реакции между этиловым эфиром пирокатехин-фосфористой кислоты и триарилбромометанами. При взаимодействии указанных соединений образуются пирокатехиновые эфиры триарилмитофосфиновых кислот. При омылении последних слабой соляной кислотой получены пирокатехин и триарилмитофосфиновые кислоты.

В настоящем исследовании нами изучались реакции между смешанными эфирами фосфористой кислоты, типа $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}-\text{POR}$ (где R = C_6H_5), и триарилбромометанами.

Реакция между этилпирокатехиновым эфиром фосфористой кислоты и триарилбромометанами по аналогии с алкилфосфоритными эфирами должна идти по реакции:

Экспериментальные данные показали, что реакция действительно протекает по указанному уравнению. Так, например, при нагревании смеси триарилбромометана и этилпирокатехинового эфира фосфористой кислоты происходит выделение бромистого этила и образование кристаллического вещества, представляющего собой пирокатехиновый эфир триарилметилфосфиновой кислоты. Для установления строения полученного соединения была проведена реакция омыления разбавленной соляной кислотой при нагревании от 180° до 200° в запаянных трубках. Продуктом омыления является пирокатехин и триарилметилфосфиновая кислота.

Machine Version

Reactions between ethyl ester of pyrocatecholphosphorous acid and triaryl bromomethanes were studied - Upon interaction of above-mentioned compounds the pyrocatechol esters of triarylmetaphosphin-acids are formed - Upon the saponification of the latter with weak hydrochloric acid pyrocatechol and the triarylmethylphosphin-acids were obtained -

In present investigation reactions between mixed esters of phosphorous acid were studied - type refer p 1179 pg 1 ---- β where R eq1. C_6H_5 β - and triaryl bromomethanes - reaction between ethylpyrocatechol ester of phosphorous acid and triaryl bromomethanes on with alkylphosphorous esters must proceed according to reaction β refr p 1179 pg 2 -

The experimental data did show that reaction actually is proceeding according to above-mentioned equation - thus - for example - upon the heating of the mixture of the triarylbro-methane and ethylpyrocatechol ester of phosphorous acid isolation of ethyl bromide and formation of crystalline substance does occur - which is pyrocatechol ester of triarvilmethylphosphin-acid - for the establishment of the structure of obtained compound was the reaction of the saponification with diluted hydrochloric acid upon heating from 180-200 deg in sealed tubes carried out - the products of the saponification are pyrocatechol and the triarylmethyl-phosphinic acid -

Edited Machine Version

Reactions between the ethyl ester of pyrocatecholphosphorous acid and triaryl bromomethanes were studied. Upon interaction of the above-mentioned compounds, the pyrocatechol esters of triarylmetaphosphin acids are formed. Upon saponification of the latter with weak hydrochloric acid, pyrocatechol and the triarylmethylphosphin acids were obtained.

In the present investigation, reactions between mixed esters of phosphorous acid of the type $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{O}_2-\text{POR}$ (where R is C_6H_5) and triaryl bromomethanes were studied. The reaction between the ethylpyrocatechol ester of phosphorous acid and triaryl bromomethanes, by analogy with alkylphosphorous acid esters, must proceed according to the reaction (schematics omitted; ed.)

The experimental data showed that the reaction actually proceeded according to the above-mentioned equation. Thus, for example, upon heating a mixture of a triaryl bromomethane and the ethylpyrocatechol ester of phosphorous acid, the separation out of ethyl bromide and the formation of a crystalline substance occurs, which is the pyrocatechol ester of triarylmethylphosphinic acid. To establish the structure of the obtained compound, saponification with hydrochloric acid at 180-200° in sealed tubes was carried out. The products of the saponification are pyrocatechol and triarylmethylphosphinic acid.

Human Translation

Reactions between the ethyl ester of pyrocatecholphosphorous acid and triaryl bromomethanes were studied. Upon interaction of the indicated compounds, the pyrocatechol esters of triarylmethylphosphinic acids are formed. Upon hydrolysis of the latter with weak hydrochloric acid, pyrocatechol and triarylmethylphosphinic acids are obtained.

In the present investigation, we studied the reaction between mixed esters of phosphorous acid of the type $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{O}_2-\text{POR}$ (where R = C_6H_5) and triaryl bromomethanes. The reaction between the ethylpyrocatechol ester of phosphorous acid and triaryl bromomethanes, by analogy with alkylphosphorous esters, should go according to the reactions: (schematics omitted; tr.)

The experimental data showed that the reaction indeed proceeds according to the indicated equation. Thus, for example, upon heating of a mixture of triaryl bromomethane and the ethylpyrocatechol ester of phosphorous acid, there occurs the separation out of ethyl bromide and the formation of a crystalline substance which is the pyrocatechol ester of triarylmethylphosphinic acid. For determination of the structure of the produced compounds, they were hydrolyzed with weak hydrochloric acid at 180-200° in sealed tubes. The products of the hydrolysis were pyrocatechol and triarylmethylphosphinic acid.

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